

# The Educational And Academic Challenges, Orphans Face From Their Point Of View, Compared To The Point Of Views Of Their Mothers And School Counselors

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## **Abstract:**

The study aimed to reveal the educational challenges facing orphans in the Charitable Society for Orphans Care in the Eastern Province "Bena, the descriptive analytical approach was used. The sample of the study was of (137) persons, of whom were (55) orphans over 12 years old, (53) mothers of orphans, and (29) school counselors. The questionnaire was given to an exploratory sample of (29) orphans outside the basic sample. Specialized arbitrators reviewed the used tool to ensure its validity and the results showed the following:

The average of all challenges fields came to a small degree, which is an indication to the significant efforts of " Bena " towards orphans and their families, The highest rating was on the two domains: "emotional challenges" and "challenges of self-esteem and self-actualization." It was also found that orphans' challenges increase with the increase of their mother's education level, while the academic and behavioral challenges appear more among families facing economic challenges, it also shows that older orphans are more susceptible to challenges of self-esteem and self-actualization. Social challenges facing older registered orphans in "Bena" are less in comparisons to newly enrolled orphans, finally the average rating of mothers for the challenges facing their children was the least, followed by the orphans rating, then the school counselor.

Considering the results, the study recommended implementing more preventive programs and activities to spare orphans the challenges that appeared, such as hasty decision-making, boredom, dependence on the family, and failure to achieve goals.

**Keywords:** Challenges - orphans - Charitable Society for Orphans Care in the Eastern Province "Bena", KSA Province

## **Introduction:**

Human interest in orphans has reached the extreme since ancient time , such interest appears clearly in the heavenly religions - Judaism and Christianity - with the verses contained in the Torah and the Bible, or with what the Holy Qur'an transmitted about those religions by recommending

orphans as God says" (Albaqarah :83) And [recall] when We took the covenant from the Children of Israel, [enjoining upon them], "Do not worship except Allāh; and to parents do good and to relatives, orphans, and the needy. and speak to people good..." In the Arab environment, we find the interest of pre-Islamic Arabic poetry in the orphan, and the use of the word

“orphan” to denote loneliness, deprivation, the loss of the beloved or the loss of the homeland, The interest of Islam in orphans appears as they are mentioned in the Holy Qur’an 22 times, their content: orphans in previous religions and their financial and social rights.

The divine wisdom made the Prophet Muhammad to live as an orphan, to be a model in caring for orphans and fulfilling their needs, Allāh reminded him by the grace of Surat Ad-Duha, verses 6-8:” Did He not find you an orphan then take good care of you? Did He not find you unguided then guide you? Did He not find you in need then enrich you? Where the verses included the requirements of a decent life for the orphan, which are, in order: shelter and housing, then good education, and money, The Qur’an also urges kindness to an orphan who becomes weak and heartbroken after the death of his parents; God said in verse (9) of the same surah”So do not mistreat the orphan”, The Qur’an also forbids thieving orphans’ money; For the negative effects it has on the psyche of orphans.

In Saudi Arabia, orphan care has started since the establishment of the Kingdom. The first care institution was established in Madinah and was named Dar al-Tarbiah in 1933. (Sadhan, 1999) aspects of care expanded, stemming from the principles of the Islamic religion and human values, to include various fields: social, psychological, health, educational and recreational to develop national goals within the framework of the Kingdom’s vision 2030. The number of orphan care institutions reached 155, covering thirteen cities in the Kingdom, (Yateem website, 2020). One of those pioneering institutions serving orphans is the Bena Association, which was established in 2009. It is a charitable association of public benefit, which has an independent legal personality

and is concerned with the affairs of orphans. (Bena Association, 2019)

Regarding the challenges facing orphans, the study’s results revealed many of them, most notably in the initial stages of life: hyperactivity, attention deficit, learning disability, communication disorders, nail-biting, thumb sucking, allergies, introversion, attachment to the mother, theft, lying, school dropout, social anxiety disorder, and asking extra protection.

The most prominent challenges of late adolescence include apathy, shyness, hesitation, anxiety, sleep disturbances, isolation, tension, impulsiveness, irritability, aggression, rebellion and disobedience, Low self-esteem, depression, vandalism, theft, health neglect, incomprehension of others, feeling of failure. Mobile and internet addiction, smoking, homosexuality...etc. (Al-Rimawi 2016; Qamish and Maaytah 2015; Al-Otaibi; 2015 Al-Bar; 2010 Al- Zahran 2005; Suwaihri, 2009)

Many theories explain the reason for the emergence of challenges and problems, including what was mentioned by (Juma, 2016; Al-Zoubi, 2002):

**Psychoanalytic theory:** The most famous of its pioneers is Freud, who believes that human behavior is determined by motives, desires, and conflicts, which are often subconscious and are formed during the first five years of a child’s life, and treatment should focus on internal factors.

**-The Behavioral Theory:** The most prominent of its pioneers is Watson. This theory sees psychological and social problems as educated behavior resulting from passing through experience, where the conditional link is made between experience and behavior.

- The humanistic theory: The most famous pioneers of it are Rogers and Maslow, they see that the cause of problems is when a person fails to achieve self-esteem, and human activity can be understood through the social context.

- Biological theory: It believes that the causes of psychological and social problems are due to a defect in the functioning of the nervous system, such as a chemical imbalance, or a hormonal imbalance, so the treatment depends on drugs, surgery, or changing the diet.

Many studies have addressed the needs and challenges of orphans in different contexts, including , The study by Ghorab and Banat (2017), which aimed to identify behavioral disorders among orphaned children at the Al-Amal Institute for Orphans in Gaza, from the point of view of orphans educators and their relationship to some variables, and the questionnaire was applied to a sample of 62 orphans, The results showed that the degree of estimation of behavioral disorders among orphans of the sample members was (Moderate) and the field of conduct disorders ranked first, followed by the field of attention deficit hyperactivity, and finally, the field of oppositional disorders came, and it was found that there are statistically significant differences due to the variable of gender, in favor of males, and there are differences due to the variable of age in favor of the 12-15-year-old group.

The studies by Nassar and Banat (2016) aimed to measure the effectiveness of a group counseling program, behavioral and cognitive in improving the self-quality of orphans in care houses in Jordan. The study sample consisted of (20) orphans between the ages of (12-16), A counseling program consisting of (12) sessions, and a measure of perceived self-efficacy was used, and the results showed that the level of self-efficacy among orphans was

moderate, and it was found that there were statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the pre and post measurements in favor of the post application.

Jawda's study (2016) aimed to discover the relationship between traumatic experiences and the psychological and social adaptation of mothers and orphans, in Gaza. The study sample consisted of (76) mothers and orphans aged between (8-17), the researcher used two different types of approaches: the descriptive-analytical approach and the qualitative approach. The applied study tools were : The traumatic Experience Scale, the Psychological and social adaptation scale, and the individual interview. The results showed that the relative weight of the traumatic experiences of the orphans themselves was (58.8%), while the relative weight of the level of psychological and social adaptation was (61.1%). It was found that there were no statistically significant differences in the degrees of total psychological and social adaptation among orphans due to: (age, type of family, or mother's educational level).

The study by Al-Muammar; Al-Sharkasy; Bedewi; Rababa; Buananeh and Al-Sultan (2016) aimed to identify the level of satisfaction of orphans' mothers and their children on the services provided by "Beina" and whether the level of satisfaction varies according to the category of service classification and to know the services that are most important to the beneficiaries. The survey sample included (101) orphan families, and the tool was a questionnaire. The results showed satisfaction of the provided services by "Bena" association, also, the average satisfaction of the two categories (A and B) - the economically affluent - is higher than other groups, And the satisfaction of the category (E) is the least, groups with good

economic income have different psychological and social needs from groups of lower economic level.

The study by Juffre and Van (2015) in America aimed to reveal the behavioral, emotional, and social problems of orphans, the researcher chose the descriptive and critical methodology based on reviewing previous studies published in journals. The results showed that the level of behavioral, emotional, and social challenges and problems was higher among adopted orphans compared with non-adopted orphans, and there were differences in the level of behavioral, emotional, and social problems among orphans due to gender in favor of males, and to the age variable in favor of the older age.

The study of Al-Otaibi (2015) aimed to search for social and psychological problems caused by orphanhood and loss of identity for people with special circumstances in the role of social education in the city of Riyadh. The researcher used the descriptive approach by interviewing the girls residing in the house, They were (38) girls, and (25) supervisors. The study found that orphaned girls are severely influenced by psychological and nervous emotions.

Kafi's (2012) study focused on the relationship between psychological safety and expectations of success and failure in a sample of orphans in Mecca. The study sample consisted of (218) orphans, including (140) orphans from outside the orphanages and (78) from inside. The researcher applied the psychological reassurance scale. The researcher applied the psycho-confidence scale.

The study by Al-Muzayen (2011) also aimed to investigate the administrative and behavioral problems of orphaned students in private Islamic schools from the point of view of their teachers. The

researcher used the descriptive, analytical method. The study population consisted of (111) teachers in Gaza city. Use of a questionnaire as a tool to collect data. The results showed that the relative weight of the questionnaire's paragraphs in the total field was moderate, and there were no statistically significant differences in teachers' responses to problems Orphaned students are attributed to the variables: gender, specialization (humanities and applied sciences), and years of service.

The study by Younes (2010) was intended to highlight the psychological and social needs and problems of orphans. The study sample consisted of (420) orphans aged (10 to 15). The data of the study were collected through the interview and the psychological and social adaptation scale. The results showed that the average psychological and social needs of orphans came to a low degree, there were no statistically significant differences due to: (gender, descending order of the child among brothers and sisters, total number of family members, and place of residence).

Al-Suwaihri's study (2009) reveals the psychological and social problems of orphans within the charity of the city of Makkah. The study sample consisted of all male orphans aged (10-25) years. In total there were (163) male orphans. The researcher used the descriptive approach. The study found many problems, including aggression, theft, falsehood, phobia, loneliness and homosexuality.

The study by Al-Sahli (2003) reveals the relationship between psychological safety and school success among orphans in Riyadh households. The sample of the study consisted of 95 students of age (13-23). The tool applied, is the questionnaire, and the results showed that the level of psychological safety among students in orphanages is high and that

there is a positive relation between psychological safety and academic success.

### **Comments on previous studies:**

#### **Most of the studies:**

- agreed that orphans face many challenges and perhaps real problems, such as disorders and behavioral problems (Ghurab and Banat 2017; Younis 2010)
- examined the needs or challenges from the orphan's point of view, mothers', educators, or teachers; However, no study examined the subject from the academic counsellor's point of view, as in the current study.
- examined the challenges faced by orphans, including: (emotional, academic, behavioral, self-esteem, and social challenges), while previous studies have not emphasized this question to the same extent.
- examined the impact of several variables, such as the classification of beneficiaries' categories, the mother's education level, the family's economic level, and the orphan's academic achievement...), while previous studies did not focus on that.

#### **Study problem and questions:**

The presence of parents in the family provides the appropriate environment for children to communicate, harmonize, develop their abilities and talents, satisfy their needs, and correct their behavior; Therefore, the loss of a parent may increase the possibility of depriving children of some basic needs, that may lead to the emergence of challenges, the occurrence of behavioral, psychological problems and disorders later.

The results of some studies have shown that (30%) of orphans are exposed to psychological disorders and problems, and orphans with low incomes are neglected... (Al-Otaibi 2015; Al-Bar 2010; Al-Suwaihri 2009).

On the other hand, it is expected that the large spread of orphan care associations in the Kingdom will contribute to fulfilling the needs of orphans and reducing the number and type of challenges and difficulties they face. Noting that the studies that focused on the challenges and problems facing orphans in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are few - within the limits of the researcher's knowledge - and accordingly, this study came to shed light on the challenges facing the orphans of "Bena" Association, and more specifically trying to answer the following questions:

#### **1- What are the challenges, orphans face in Bena association?**

#### **2 -What are the demographic factors affecting the level of challenges facing orphans?**

#### **3- Are there any differences between the views of mothers, counselors, and orphans themselves on the challenges they face?**

#### **Objectives of the study:**

- Outline the challenges faced by orphans within "Bena" Association (over 12 years old) from the points of view of (orphans themselves - mothers of orphans - orphans counsellors)
- Identify whether the challenges faced by orphans vary across demographic variables.
- Detect any differences in the assessment of challenges between the perspectives of mothers,

counsellors, and orphans themselves.

### **Significance of the study:**

1 -Highlighting the most important challenges facing (orphans over 12 years old) in “Bena” Association.

-2 Assisting the decision makers at “Bena” Association to develop a preventive vision and curative programs that the association can provide to orphans to face possible challenges.

3- Directing the attention of the school counselor to develop appropriate plans for the care of orphans regarding possible challenges.

### **Terminologies of the study:**

- The problem: it is a set of disordered behaviors that express undesirable behavior, which appears in the orphan's relationship with himself and with others, and the behavior can be internally unobservable, such as thinking, or externally observable (Juma, 2016).
- The orphan: the one whose father died before he reached puberty, and whoever lost his mother is called “Munqta’,” and whoever lost both of them is “Lateem” (Ibn Faris, 2018; Al-Isfahani, 2009; Al-Attas, 2013), and procedurally means: the known lineage that Loss of one or both parents who are in the age (12-18) years and belong to a Bena association.
- “Bena”: is a charitable association located in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, which takes care of orphans and their families, and seeks to provide high-quality programs and services, and improve them through observation

and studies, the association has partnerships with government and private agencies.

### **Study limitations:**

- Objective limitations: Challenges and variables discussed exclusively in this study.
- Geographic limitation: The study is restricted to orphans in the eastern province belonging to Bena Association.
- Human limitation: orphans from the age of (12-18) only.
- Time limitation: the study is related to the second semester of the university year 2020.

### **Study Methodology and Procedures:**

Here we describe the method of the study, its population and sample, tools, indications of validity and reliability, and statistical treatments.

- Study Approach: The descriptive, analytical method was used.
- Study population: The total number of orphans of all ages registered in the association reached (2304), including (1042) males, and (1262) females, noting that most of these orphans are young (less than 12 years old), so they were not among the target group of this study.
- Pilot study sample: It consisted of (29) orphans, (15 males and 14 females), selected from outside the main sample.
- Basic sample: The total number of respondents were 137 persons: (55) orphans themselves, (53) mothers of orphans, and (29) school counselors.

### **The Instrument of the study:**

A "Questionnaire" was built after reviewing the theoretical literature and previous studies. It included two parts:

1. basic information: Which included information about the orphan and his family, such as gender, age, education level, economic level, and the classification category in the association ...
2. Challenges Classifications, where answers are of five- classifications, starting from 1: very few to 5: very large.

### **The Validity and Reliability:**

#### **The Validity:**

The validity of the tool was verified in its initial form by presenting it to a panel of (7) arbitrators of university professors who belong to different educational specialties. The opinions of the referees were considered; accordingly, the necessary adjustments were made. After that, the study tool was applied to a Pilot sample consisting of (29) orphans, The paragraphs of the questionnaire were modified again in light of the observation and the results of the analysis of the primary study.

#### **The Reliability:**

To calculate the stability of the internal consistency, Cronbach's an equation was used, depending on the data of the first application of the pilot sample. The internal consistency of the scale was (0.93), while the consistency of the axes ranged between (0.70-0.87).

#### **Study Variables:**

The study included the following independent variables:

- 1 .The economic level of the family: it has five levels; They are: (a, b, c, d, e); Where category (A) expresses the neediest family, while category (E) expresses the family with the least needs.

- 2 .The mother's education level. (Preparatory or less - secondary - university - postgraduate).

- 3 .Orphan's achievement level (high, medium, low)

- 4 .Orphan's birth order among their family

5. Date of joining the association.

### **Study Procedures:**

To achieve the objectives of the study; The following procedures were followed:

- 1 .Determine the study population.
- 2 Building the challenges's questionnaire with reference to the theoretical literature and previous studies.
- 3 .Verifying the validity and reliability of the study tool.
4. Developing the questionnaires considering the arbitrator's feedbacks and the results of the exploratory sample
- 5 .Designing the electronic version of the questionnaires, including an explanatory video for each category (mother - orphan - school counselor) showing the method of response.
6. Presenting the questionnaire through the ZOOM program, by inviting each of the study categories to participate at different times, clarifying the study procedures, and answering their inquiries directly.
7. statistical analysis by analyzing the data using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS v26), as follows:

To answer the first question, the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and percentages were calculated.

- To answer the second question, the Pearson correlation coefficient was extracted.

• To answer the third question, ANOVA with the Fisher-LSD test was used.

### Results and discussion:

The results related to the first question: What are the challenges orphans face in Bena Association?

To answer this question, the averages and standard deviations of the scale have been extracted, see Table (1).

**Table (1) Arithmetic averages and standard deviations for all axes of the orphans' challenges scale.**

The Main Axes		Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
Challenges	Emotional	2.28	0.85	Low
	Academic	1.92	0.89	Low
	Behavioral	1.70	0.76	Low
	Self-Esteem and Self-Actualization	2.27	0.66	Low
	Social	1.78	0.73	Low
Total survey		1.99	0.63	Low

The table showed that all axes came with an estimate of (low), the highest estimate was on two axes: emotional, self-esteem, and self-actualization challenges. This result seems logical because emotional challenges, self-esteem, and self-actualization are related to the nature of adolescence. This result is consistent with

the results of the descriptive statistics, which showed that (74%) of the respondents are of the age group 15-18 years. And it is partially consistent with the result of Younes's study(2010) And The results for all axes are as follows:

### I :emotional challenges

Table (2) Averages of Emotional Challenges (descending order)

items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
Rush to make decisions	2.70	1.29	Medium
I get bored all the time	2.68	1.34	Medium
Drowning in imagination for a long time	2.59	1.29	Low
I am worried about the future	2.53	1.45	Low
My feelings towards others quickly fluctuate between love and hate	2.28	1.29	Low
I have a feeling that my condition will not be better in the future	2.23	1.29	Low
I get scared when I deal with people, I don't know	2.22	1.25	Low
I feel my colleagues are happier than me	2.13	1.31	Low



I get very nervous for the same situations in which my colleagues appear naturally	1.83	1.08	Low
I throw or kick things when I get angry, even if they are expensive	1.74	1.21	Low
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>Low</b>

The results showed that all items came with an estimate of (low) except for two that came with a medium score They are:” rush to make decisions “and “ I get bored all the time”, Perhaps the reason for the emergence of these two challenges to a moderate degree is because they are related to the nature of the adolescence stage, and it also indicates the lack of decision-making skills for orphans.

This result is partially consistent with the result of Younes's study (2010), Which showed that the most emotional challenges adolescents are: impulsiveness,

excessive sensitivity, and fear of dealing with strangers. It also partially agrees with the result of Kafi's study (2012), which showed that the study sample tended to psychological reassurance, while it differs with the result of Al-Otaibi (2015), which showed that orphaned girls are under the severe influence of psychological and nervous emotions, it also differs with the result of Jawda (2016), which showed that the degree of psychological adaptation among orphans was moderate.

## 2- Academic challenges:

**Table (3) Averages of Academic Challenges (descending order)**

items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
My school achievement is low	2.15	1.27	Low
I find it difficult to focus with the teacher's explanation.	2.14	1.25	Low
I'd rather stay at home than go to school.	2.07	1.30	Low
I am often late for homework.	2.03	1.29	Low
I feel uncomfortable when I'm in the classroom.	1.93	1.26	Low
I avoid class participation for fear of embarrassment.	1.88	1.15	Low
I often come to school late	1.85	1.28	Low
I am not excited to continue my studies in the future.	1.71	1.17	Low
The school administration alerted me about my absence	1.63	1.23	Low
I failed at school before	1.26	0.74	Low
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>Low</b>

The results showed that all items came with an estimate (low), the reasons may be due

to the extended family's care for the orphan, and the active efforts of the Bena

Association, and the schools towards orphans, it also indicates the awareness of orphans of their educational responsibilities at this age. This result is consistent with what was shown by the descriptive statistics related to "academic achievement", where it was found that

87.6% of the study sample had between medium and high achievement, it is also noted that previous studies did not examine academic challenges.

### 3- behavioral challenges:

**Table (4) averages of behavioral challenges (descending order)**

items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
I refuse to carry out instructions and orders, even if they are convincing.	1.94	1.18	Low
It is not easy to accept family decisions.	1.93	1.19	Low
I reciprocate those who curse me in the same way.	1.83	1.14	Low
I do not forgive people who hurt me.	1.82	1.22	Low
I am ready to hit anyone who annoys me.	1.77	1.14	Low
I violate the agreed customs and traditions if they do not suit me.	1.73	1.10	Low
In my dealings with others, I justify the practice of lying.	1.64	1.00	Low
I tend to play violent games with others.	1.53	0.93	Low
I imitate people I don't like in a funny way.	1.50	0.90	Low
I have no objection to taking something that is not mine without the knowledge of its owner.	1.27	0.80	Low
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>Low</b>

The results showed that all items came with an estimate of (low), the reasons may be due to the active roles played by the families of orphans, the Bena Association, and the school in following up with orphans and refining their behavior, as well as indicating the awareness of orphans at this age and their moral responsibilities towards their behavior, regarding the two highest-rated items related to: "I refuse to carry out instructions and orders..." and "It is not easy to accept family decisions". The reason for this is due to the nature of the adolescence stage, and in any case, the degree is Low and does not indicate the

existence of a problem. The result of this domain differs from the study of (Al-Muzayen, 2011; Ghorab and Banat, 2016), which showed that the behavioral problems of orphans came to a medium degree, it also differs from the result of (Al-Suwaihri, 2009), which revealed many behavioral problems, including aggression, Theft, lying, and homosexuality, this may be due to the different nature of the study communities.

### 4-Challenges of self-esteem and self-actualization:

**Table (5) averages of Challenges of self-esteem and self-actualization (descending order)**

items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
I depend on my mother and my family to achieve my goals.	3.51	1.31	high
I often don't get what I want.	2.99	1.13	medium
I accomplish tasks in traditional ways.	2.38	1.13	Low
I find it hard to express myself well	2.27	1.29	Low
I feel like I'm not fit for anything.	2.00	1.11	Low
I think people see me as inferior.	1.93	1.23	Low
People avoid asking for help in completing the tasks required of them.	1.74	1.08	Low
I avoid getting into conflicts with my colleagues; I am always the loser.	1.73	1.05	Low
I feel ashamed or uncomfortable during eye contact	1.72	1.06	Low
am not satisfied with my appearance	1.56	0.98	Low
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.66</b>	Low

The results showed that all items came with an estimate of (low) except for two that came with a medium score They are:” I depend on my mother and my family to achieve my goals” which came to a (high) degree, this is due to the nature of orphanhood that imposes dependence on the mother and the family to achieve what, the orphan wants. Also, family protection on the part of the mother and relatives delays the orphans' self-reliance, at this age, they have not yet reached the financial independence that enables them to be self-reliant., and this is evident by referring to the descriptive statistics of the study, where

it was found that 54% of the respondents are female. 46% of the total respondents (male-female) are still in the preparatory study. The other item is” I often don't get what I want” which came to a (medium) degree, It indicates negative self-esteem, and may portend frustration; Which calls for early intervention to address this matter. The result of this domain differs from the study of Nassar and Banat (2016), which showed that the level of perceived self-efficacy of orphans came to a medium degree.

### 5-Social challenges

**Table (6) Averages of Social Challenges for Orphans (descending order)**

items	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Degree of Challenge
I avoid participating in social events.	2.21	1.17	Low
I feel happy when I'm alone.	2.19	1.10	Low
Discussion with others often turns into an argument.	2.17	1.26	Low
I feel lonely, even if people are around me.	1.95	1.13	Low

I stutter while talking to others.	1.86	1.17	Low
The friendships I make fail quickly.	1.82	1.13	Low
I feel disrespected by others.	1.67	0.88	Low
I hope others become orphans so they can feel me.	1.52	0.97	Low
I don't allow others to share my belongings with me, while I share theirs with them	1.52	1.14	Low
I ask people I don't know for money to meet my needs	1.37	0.86	Low
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>Low</b>

The results showed that all items came with an estimate of (low), the highest social challenges were, in order:” I avoid participating in social events and “I feel happy when I'm alone” and “Discussion with others often turns into an argument”, Perhaps the reason for this is that these challenges are generally related to the nature of the adolescence stage, noting that they came to a “Low” degree, as they do not indicate the existence of real challenges for orphans. This result differs from the results of the study of Al-Suwaihi (2009) and Younis, (2010), which showed the presence of many social problems among orphans, such as communication problems, isolation,

sensitivity, and fear of forming social relationships, it also differs from the result of the Jawda study (2016), which showed that the social adaptation of orphans was at (medium) degree, which may be due to the contrast of the current study environment from the previous studies.

## **2 -What are the demographic factors affecting the level of challenges facing orphans?**

**To answer this question, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and the following table shows that.**

**Table (7) The most significant demographics affecting the challenges faced by orphans.**

<b>the relationship's direction.</b>	<b>Correlation value</b>	<b>Demographic variables</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
direct	0.339	The economic level of the family	Emotional
inverse	0.331-	The student's academic achievement level	
direct	0.197	Mother's educational level	
direct	0.359	The economic level of the family	Academy
inverse	0.419-	The student's academic achievement level	
direct	0.338	Category receiving service	Behavioral
inverse	0.238-	The student's academic achievement level	
inverse	0.182-	Orphan's birth order	

direct	0.464	The economic level of the family	Self-Esteem and Self-Actualization
inverse	0.299-	The student's academic achievement level	
inverse	0.197-	Date of joining the association	Social
direct	0.211	Mother's educational level	

The results showed that orphans who have a good economic level have greater emotional challenges than others. This may be because the orphan and his family are worried about the loss of their financial stability, and the concern about the future appears. The emotional challenges also increase with the increase in the mother's educational level, which may impose more achievements on orphans, and result in more pressure that the mother may exercise in following up on the children. While students with high achievement have been found to have fewer emotional challenges, this is a logical finding. The results of this field are consistent with the results of some previous studies, for example (Al-Muammar et al., 2016) concluded that the groups with a high economic level of orphans have psychological and social needs differently from groups whose economic needs increase more.

There was a direct relationship between academic challenges and the economic level of the family, meaning that economic challenges lead to academic problems, this result is consistent with the (Al-Sahli, 1424) study, which showed that psychological reassurance increases academic achievement. While the relationship was reversed at the level of achievement, this means that higher achievement leads to fewer academic difficulties. The relationship was direct between behavioral challenges and economic level, meaning that a low economic level leads to more behavioral challenges, while the relationship was

inverse with the level of achievement, meaning that orphans whose achievement is high, they have fewer behavioral challenges.

The result of the inverse relationship between self-esteem and self-actualization with Orphan's birth order means that younger orphans are less exposed to challenges of self- Actualization, while older orphans are more exposed to these challenges, due to the many responsibilities they bear, which hinders their aspirations. This result partially agrees with the result of Juffre & Van, (2015), which showed that the level of problems among adult orphans is more than that of young orphans, it also partly differs from the result of Younes study (2010), which showed that there is no relationship between the needs of orphans and the Orphan's birth order.

The relationship was inverse with the level of achievement, meaning that orphans are higher in achievement, and less in challenges of self-actualization, which is a logical result because the superior is more able to achieve themselves compared to others, further, the result was direct with the economic level, meaning that families with low incomes have increased challenges of self-esteem and self-actualization, which is a logical and expected result, as poverty prevents the orphan from achieving his goals, which negatively affects his self-esteem and self-actualization.

Finally, in terms of social challenges, the relationship was reversed with the date of membership in the association, which means that orphans who are older when joining the association have little social challenges. This may be due to the association's role in providing orphans with social skills through various lessons and activities. Although the relationship is directly related to the mother's level of education, which has already been explained, many these variables have not been considered in previous studies...

### 3- Are there any differences between the views of mothers, counselors, and orphans themselves on the challenges they face?

ANOVA was used to investigate the differences between the different groups with the Fisher-LSD test to find out which groups had differences. The differences between the three groups are illustrated in Table (8).

**Table (8) The differences between the perspectives of orphans, mothers, and counsellors on the challenges facing orphans.**

Challenges source	contrast	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean of Squares	(F) value	Test statistic value (Sig)
Emotional	Between Groups	8.183	2	4.092	6.106	0.003
	Within Groups	89.117	133	0.670		
	Total	97.300	135			
Academy	Between Groups	15.679	2	7.839	11.469	0.000
	Within Groups	91.591	134	0.684		
	Total	107.270	136			
Behavioral	Between Groups	10.231	2	5.116	10.224	0.000
	Within Groups	63.044	126	0.500		
	Total	73.275	128			
Self-Esteem and Self-Actualization	Between Groups	15.692	2	7.846	24.623	0.000
	Within Groups	42.381	133	0.319		
	Total	58.073	135			
Social	Between Groups	0.612	2	0.306	0.572	0.566
	Within Groups	71.616	134	0.534		
	Total	72.228	136			
Orphans' Challenges	Between Groups	7.196	2	3.598	10.347	0.000
	Within Groups	46.596	134	0.348		
	Total	53.792	136			

The table demonstrates that there are significant differences based on emotional challenges, academic and behavioral challenges, and self-esteem, as well as on

the total questionnaire. Table (9) shows the differences between the opinions of the orphan, the mother, and the counsellor.

**Table (9) average challenges facing orphans.**

	orphan	mother	counselor
Emotional	2.37	1.99	2.63
Academy	1.71	1.77	2.57
Behavioral	1.65	1.51	2.32
Self-Esteem and Self-Actualization	2.12	2.07	2.93
Social	1.86	1.71	1.76
Total	1.94	1.81	2.42

The findings showed that mothers, in general, are less able to estimate the challenges faced by their children than the children themselves and the school counsellor, while the mother, by her emotional nature, tries to hide the challenges of her children to show them in the best way. This result concert with Al-Suwaihri's study (2009), which showed orphans' awareness of their problems, as well as the counsellor's awareness of the nature of the problems faced by orphans in school.

#### **Recommendations and suggestions:**

Considering the results of the study, the researcher recommends the following:

- Emphasizing the need to continue the pioneering role played by the Charitable Society for Orphans Care "Bena" and its impact on the care of orphans and their proper upbringing.
- Implementing more preventive programs and activities to spare orphans the challenges and problems that appeared to a large and medium degree, such as hasty decision-making, boredom, dependence on the family, and failure to achieve goals.

- Reduce the emotional challenges of economically wealthy families as classified by the association.
- **Reducing** the economic challenges for families benefiting from the association, as it was found that economic challenge directly affects the achievement and behavior of orphans and hinders self-actualization.

#### **The researcher also suggests carrying out more studies on:**

- Challenges facing orphans (under 12 years old)
- Psychological and social needs of orphans in Eastern Province's schools.

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